The Bombay Gazette.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,779 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Palmum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

	Aug. 1st.		August.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Madras	30
„ Carwar	19	„ Coconada	1
„ Narrakal	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	25	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	27	Arrives Calcutta	5

The Asia will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, weather permitting.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Tellicherry, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	26	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	29	„ Lingah	14
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Sept.		
„ Lingah	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Malvatta, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITME DE SUEZ.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS.

The SUEZ MARITME CANAL will be OPENED for general navigation on the 17th November 1869, throughout its entire length and breadth, and with its regular depth of eight metres (26 ft. 3 in.)

On the occasion of the Inauguration no dues will be levied on men-of-war and merchant vessels arriving at the extremities of the Canal, Port Said and Suez, from the 17th to 20th November, inclusive.

On and after the 21st November, and in conformity with Article 17 of the Act of Concession, Transit Dues will be levied at the uniform rate of 10 francs on each passenger through the Canal, and on every register ton of shipping calculated upon the legal tonnage according to the ship's flag.

The Company will shortly publish a Handbook for the navigation of the Canal, comprising the small charges for pilotage, anchorage, and towage when these are required.

(Signed.) P. MERRUAU,
Secretary General to the Company.

BLACKWELL & Co., Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Co.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 188, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Sholfield"	March 26th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th	1132
Total Tons...		2705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—

It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind, rain, or fog affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enlarged—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, 1 lbs., and Magnolia, 1 lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 12 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
½	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
2	Scarlet Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co. Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Captain M. A. OVERGAAUW, of the Dutch ship Sunda, is NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by his Crew while the ship remains in this Port.

M. A. OVERGAAUW,
Master of the ship Sunda.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 8, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's well known Wines—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 27 and 29	per doz.
„ Very Pale	„ 27	„
Port, Superior in Quarts	„ 27	„
„ in Pints	„ 14	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per doz.
„ Port	„ 30	„
Delhruck Fils St. Jullien Claret	„ 12	„
M. F. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20	„
„ old Pale dry	„ 28	„
„ Claret	„ 14	„
„ Superior	„ 26	„
„ Mose	„ 30	„
I. Sandback & Son's Sherry	„ 27	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES between GRANT ROAD and CAMMATEEPOORA.—On THURSDAY, the 19th August 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th April 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Murwadee Dhunna Co'a, Ooma Col'a, Nowla Tecka, Hunsa Doorga, and Bhana Khoona, on account and risk of Gayebee the widow, Sowla Madhoo the son and Nubeedeebaee the daughter of and the heirs and legal personal representatives of Ghatee Mahadhoo Byrojee Kho'kar, deceased, the Mortgagee, all that piece or parcel of Salt Batty Land or Ground, situate, lying and being between Cammateepoora and Grant Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, and containing by admeasurement 32 square b gas or thereabouts, as follows:—

Lot No. 1.

Messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house assessed under No. 57, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by the salt batty ground of Mr. adowdass Bania and Cammateepoora road, on the west by the salt batty ground of Bheeva Gonojee, on the north by gutter or drain, on the south by the salt batty ground supposed to belong to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Lot 2.

Messuage, tenement, or a chawl or range of buildings assessed under No. 56, and bounded as follows:—on the east partly by the salt batty ground of Mahadowdass Bania and partly by the Cammateepoora road, on the west by the batty ground of Bheeva Gonojee and others, on the north by the above-mentioned property, on the south by the batty ground supposed to belong to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and partly by the drain or gutter.

The admeasurements of the two separate lots will be given at the time of sale. For further particulars apply at No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
THE best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS [WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE. ENGLAND.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP
Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a solid form.

W. V Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of human exhalations. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sapo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867.

British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1807.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a Large Well-Furnished BUNGALOW. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street TO LET, consisting of five rooms, bath-room, and cookroom, suitable for bachelors, a family, or office. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10	per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14	„
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14	„

BLACKWELL & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs. THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

LEARY & Co.'s CLARETS.—

St. Emilion	Quarts Rs. 10	per doz.	
Do.	Pints „ 6-8	„	
Medoc	Pints „ 8	„	
St. Julien	Quarts „ 16	„	
Do.	Pints „ 9	„	
Mouton	Quarts „ 24	„	
Do.	Pints „ 13	„	

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Mor on d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„ 22	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22	„
Do.	10 „	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2 „	„ 18	„
Do. red	„ 2 „	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„ 30	„
Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case.		Rs. 18	per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.
This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements by adding an Upper-Storey, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

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Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
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Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
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BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
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*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

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INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1807.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of
Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S Superfine do. do.	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

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BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½
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BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS AND TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
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	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The R. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 63
BADHAM'S	Whitney Hugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape, Tall	10	0
	Jerome			
	Cantab			
	Isis	Drab	7	8
	Derby	and		
	Worthing	Black		
	Brighton			
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakespeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Recent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	3	0
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

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ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting / Shooting / Riding / Walking { With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. No noteable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126 nl.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100	Nil.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	355
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,503	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,696	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
69,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,650
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010-15
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
	7,000	150	Nil	Frere Land	100
*2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,210
	5,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	290-5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	3,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	100do.	Do. New	575
500	1,880	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
100	5,500	all	100*	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,900	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	365
120	2,500	all	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,950
225	2,000	750	...	Viernaise Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,760	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	790
800	500	all	12 pc.	Brosch Mills	265
2,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	680-5
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,335
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	930
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' Dd'gs Co.	33—35
600	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	65
25	125		Do. China	3—3½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '69	Central Bank	6
...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	60	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,300	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	550
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

CALCUTTA.—4TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—The price of 4 per cents. advanced 2 annas and all that were offered for sale at Rs. 94-10 or 5-6 discount found ready buyers; some small amounts were bought at Rs. 94-12 for 5-4 discount; several orders for large sums at Rs. 94-10, remain unexecuted, as sellers held firm for higher rates. Some good amounts of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought by investors at Rs. 105-4. The transactions reported in 5½ per cents. were at Rs. 113-14.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,575.

National Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 138, without finding sellers.

Purchases of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 415 per full share and 207½ per half share.

Sales of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 52.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 7th August, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	6,90,500
General Treasury Balance	73,37,077
Deposits at Head Office	14,86,033
Deposits at Branches	46,369
Bank Post Bills outstanding	1,28,616
Reserve	2,81,846
Undrawn Cash Credits	
	Rs. 3,21,95,798

ASSETS	
Government Securities	63,83,887
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities	3,94,094
Bullion, Goods and Metals	8,31,741
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	56,07,368
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	4,47,339
Dead Stock	7,860
Stamps	10,53,015
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	1,665
Overdrafts	33,57,077
Cash	33,37,077
Securities	1,93,33,322
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	31,65,637
Do. do. at Branches	5,72,574
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	
	Rs. 3,21,95,798

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Berthon, Major, B. Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Hobart, Captain the Hon'ble, 103rd Regiment, on private affairs, from Gwalior.
Hastings, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Hobart, Captain the Hon'ble, 103rd Regiment, on private affairs, to England, (to-day.)
Heathcote, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.
Elliott, Assistant Surgeon, 95th Regiment, on sick leave, to England, (to-day.)
Southey, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Controller of P. W. Accounts, on duty, to Poona.
Tyndall, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Berthon, Major, B. Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

[Poona, 7th August, 1869.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard:—

108th Foot.—Ensigns J. T. M. Gompertz and C. T. Bingham.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 6th August, 1869.

Officers Commanding Brigades and Stationss in this Division are requested, on all occasions in which it is practicable, to nominate an officer of Her Majesty's Indian Service as Superintendent of Native District Courts Martial.

The undermentioned officers obtained leave of absence:—

Light Cavalry.—Captain Stack, for 15 days, from the 9th instant privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Davison, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate, to Europe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
	Ita to Bombay	Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Sunda	Overgaauw	Cardiff, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Celestial Empire	Purdon	Singapore via Tuticorin
	Ralston	Anderson	Mauritius.
	Mogul	Blyth	Rangoon.
	Dorothy	Fraser	Liverpool.
	Narpore	Trevelick	Bassein.
	Richard Cobden	Berry	Liverpool.
	Lydia Schofield	Schofield	Galle.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta.

The ship City of Canton, to London, via Cochin, began to load yesterday.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on August 7.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·657 inches
Temperature of the Air	81·2 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8 ,,
Dew Point	76·6 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·861 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·9 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	85·6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79·5 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	WSW, W, N, E, W, WSW.
Movement in 24 hours	357 miles.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·04 inches.
Fall of Rain during the week	1·60 ,,
Registered between 1st Jan. and 1st August	50·49 ,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 9th Aug.	51·69 ,,

Now ready

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
Victoria Horse Dak.
Outh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

AGENTS:

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BONNOR—August 7th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Captain B. J. Bonnor, Royal Artillery.
ROBERTS—August 5th, at Byculla, Mary, the infant daughter of the late R. Roberts, Esq., aged 11 months 26 days.
PRESCOTT—August 4th, Ernest Edward the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Prescott, aged 16 months, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—TAYLOR—August 3rd, at Jamalpore, Edward John Morgan, District Engineer, E. I. R., to Agnes Charlotte, daughter of the late Captain William Taylor, H. E. I. C. S.

DEATH.

HARRISON—August 4th, at Barrackpore, of brain fever, Charles Thomas Harrison, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, eldest son of Captain J. Harrison, late 4th Queen's Own Light Dragoons, aged 25 years and 11 months.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869.

THE present and possible relations of the British Government with the Court of Ava render the past history and existing condition of the Burmese Empire subjects of profound interest to Englishmen. There is probably no country in the world that can boast of written annals, the history of which is involved in greater mystery. If we may trust either native or European accounts, there is none where political decadence has been so sudden, where the grass has grown so rapidly over the monuments of past greatness, or where the cause of the change is so obscure. It is a country of cities in the wilderness, each of which would seem to require the occurrence of some tremendous catastrophe to account for its dissolution. The depopulation of an extensive empire by war is a very rare, if not an unknown, circumstance; and we must confess that we are at a loss for any reasonable explanation of the fate that has befallen Burmah. We need no fabulous accounts of armies of thirty million men to convince us that it was once, and that lately, many times as populous as at present. The architectural remains scattered throughout the country are sufficient evidence of this.

A writer in the *Calcutta Review* has just given us a very readable article on British Burmah, in which he discusses this question without solving it. He says—"The general conclusion we may come to is, that all Burmah, Upper and Lower, was once much more densely populated than it is now. And if in addition we take into consideration its thousand miles of sea coast, its ports of Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon and Moulmein, its great variety of aspect, its fine mountain ranges alternating with rich alluvial plains, its numerous rivers, the extraordinary facilities of its internal water-communications, its rich fresh-water fisheries, its varied and valuable products, mineral and vegetable, and its noble races of people, we must admit that Burmah enjoyed a sum of natural advantages, such as few other countries could boast of. Even the present Kingdom of Burmah is a grand tract of country, possessing great resources. Although it has lost the finest of its people, its sea-coast, its ports and its great alluvial plains, it is still a magnificent kingdom; it still possesses much rich land of various soils, it has mountain tracts, with climate and capabilities equal to many of the best parts of Europe, it is rich in minerals, and it is traversed throughout its length by the great Irrawaddy." If the *Reviewer* intends to say that British conquest has deprived the ancient Kingdom of Burmah of its finest people, how is it, we would ask, that it was of a mere remnant of its people that they were the finest? The Burmese are not a people among whom physical deterioration will account for decrease of population; they are not a people given to emigrating. If they were nearly exterminated by the Chinese, whose armies are represented as having numbered many times the present population, how is it the Chinese never obtained any permanent footing in the country? Pestilence, or famine, aggravated, it may be, by war, is probably the true explanation of this remarkable change.

No one can review the progress of British Burmah since its annexation without being convinced that it is our destiny to restore this magnificent region to its former prosperity. At present, however, it is almost entirely at the expense of Foreign Burmah that our own province is being repeopled. Indeed the question of annexing the entire country must in time solve itself by the sheer force of circumstances. The condition of Foreign Burmah must of necessity grow worse as that of British Burmah grows better; and it cannot become much worse than it is without rendering the Court at Ava so utterly impotent that there will be no alternative left us but to step into its place. One of the most important results of our occupation of the entire Burman Empire would be the effect it would certainly have upon China. It is evident that if the country ever becomes thickly or even well peopled, its population must be mainly Chinese and Burmo-Chinese.

The tendency of the Chinese towards Burmah is of very ancient date. Of late years the decadence of the Pekin Government has prevented this tendency assuming, as in former times it was wont to assume, the political form of armed invasion; while the insecure state of the roads and of Burmah itself is an effectual bar to peaceful immigration on anything but a most limited scale. But the state of China has at the same time increased the necessity for emigration, and that of Burmah has made ample room for it, whenever it shall become practicable. To a certain extent it is probable that we might encourage Chinese immigration consistently with the maintenance of our present boundaries; and we fully concur in the opinion of the Calcutta *Reviewer* that the most important function of roads into Chinese territory would for a long time be to bring, not merchandise, but people. Commercial enterprise is rather ahead of population in British Burmah than behind it; and the carrying trade from China would probably be much less considerable than is expected. For China extensive emigration would be an unmixed good; the Chinaman improves vastly in Burmah, and the mixed offspring of Chinese and Burmese are a superior race, a fact which, all political considerations aside, is one of remarkable interest. With the mixed offspring of the natives of India and Burmah the opposite is the case, as also with those of natives of India and of China. The Burmese are a cognate race with the Chinese; while the Aryan peoples of India belong to a markedly different stock. We have thus a good illustration of the fact that slight physiological differences between parents lead to improvement of race; while wide differences have generally a contrary effect, and this independently of all climatic considerations.

The prosperity of British Burmah is, and probably always must be, mainly dependent on her rice trade; and she seems destined to find formidable rivals in Siam and Cochin-China. The imposition of a heavy export duty is under the circumstances a suicidal policy, indefensible on any ground of either finance or economy. The rapid development of the rice trade of Saigon may well excite the apprehensions of the mercantile community of British Burmah; and even without the duty the competition would probably be severe.

THE remarkable evolution—we designedly omit the letter *r* from the word—which has taken place in France has naturally attracted great attention in Europe. That the majority of a Chamber, elected under the pitiless scourge of prefectorial influence, should ask for more liberty and declare against personal government, is a fact which signifies that one of those political movements, so characteristic of the country, has once more occurred. The striking demonstration is imputed to the young men who have grown up free from the traditions of Orleanism, from the influence of terror which gave so many votes to Napoleon III., free from the tactical combination which threw the legitimist and clerical vote for the President, the Prince-President, and the Empire, in the vain hope of thereby restoring Henry V. To this cause, a new generation that knows not Joseph, must be added the effect on the public mind of imperial failures—failures in Italy, in Mexico, in Germany, and failures in finance; the growth of expenditure, the rapid increase of the national debt; and last, but not least, perhaps, the surging up of that love of change which has characterized the French for centuries. Nor must we overlook the fact that Napoleon has ruled in defiance of nearly the whole intellectual force of France; that from time to time this force has exerted every means permitted to undermine imperial power; that the acid of searching criticism has been poured over all the imperial institutions; and that in the gigantic enterprise of trying to mould so subtle a thing as French intellect to his will the Emperor has failed. And it would be unjust to leave out of the account the truth that, among the mixed population of France, there are many who love liberty for its own sake, love it above equality, and who yearn and strive for the settled reign of law, for orderly growth of national freedom. All these forces have contributed to produce that genuine novelty—a majority against the Emperor. The legitimists have found that they are no nearer their aim of restoring the Count de Chambord; the bourgeoisie have discovered that mere quiet may be bought too dearly; the agricultural classes have felt that the Empire meant an increase of the contingent of young men sent yearly to the army; the workmen have learned that a plenitude of public works means also a plenitude of imperial taxes. Even the speculators have tasted the bitter fruits of that inflated system of credit which the Emperor stimulated, if he did not invent. While everybody felt that a system of government, which had so little that was solid at its base, must one day be shaken—must fall into ruins, after the master-hand upholding it was withdrawn—few imagined that the inevitable result would be plainly visible in the near future during the Emperor's lifetime. It has often been pointed out that a majority like that which has hitherto governed the decisions of the Chamber and the Senate, could not be relied on in the presence of real danger. The justness of the observation is now verified. In a couple of weeks, almost days, the boasted nominal majority, subjected to the action of vehement and aggressive public opinion, has suddenly disappeared.

The really interesting questions are—what will be the effect on the stability of the Imperial power, what on the future of the Imperial dynasty? The great end and aim of the Emperor is to found a dynasty; but, when he contemplates the chances of success, what doubts must crowd upon his intellectual vision! The Napoleonic dynasty has receded further into the region of cloudland than ever. Even the prospect of leaving a sovereign—a fourth Napoleon, cradled safely in a self-sustaining constitution, is remote and obscure. The chance of bequeathing to his heir free autocratic sway over France, always a fanciful project, is utterly gone, never to return. The monarch himself agrees to concessions which can only embolden his adversaries. Those concessions may be, and they look as if they would be, illusory, so many deceptions; but independently of the bad effect which such a discovery would produce, there is the cardinal fact that the Emperor *has* yielded before a Parliamentary majority. Whatever the worth of the concessions may be, it will not be forgotten that the Emperor capitulated in 1869, that his rigid system of sham popular government was forced, and that he accepted the change. Should the concessions be real they will add strength to the majority; should they fall short of reality, the breach of faith will inflame popular passion. Nevertheless, so long as he maintains control over his intellect, provided that neither disease nor age drive him into dotage, we cannot imagine that Napoleon III. will fall from the throne. The event is possible, but not probable, because, in full possession of his moral courage, the Emperor would not fail to use the stupendous forces he holds in his hands. But if he "loses his head" in a metaphorical, he may lose it in a literal, sense; at all events, in that case, he will lose his Empire.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE COUSSMAKER, Staff Corps, Cadre 23rd N. L. I., has been promoted to the position of Captain from the 14th May 1869, vice Adams, retired.

LIEUTENANT H. MARTIN, Wing Subaltern, 24th Regiment N. I., has obtained furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Rules of 1868.

THE China papers state that Prince Kung, the Regent at Pekin, has declared to the British Ambassador, that he will not officially receive the Duke of Edinburgh should he visit that city. It is also said that the Regent is using all his influence to prevent such a visit.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued by Government for the supply, by the Commissariat, of a small quantity of the solution of ammonia to the police, to be used as a remedy for snake-bite. It will be kept in all police stations in the Mofussil, whence it will be distributed gratis when applied for, in cases of snake-bites.—*Sindian.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th, 12-5 P.M.—Communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 6th August, via Russia, 6th August.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 6th, 6-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 9th, 11-15 A.M.—English mail signalled.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons last night the discussion on the Indian Budget was resumed.

Messrs. Smith, Bazely, and Platt urged the importance of irrigation and cotton cultivation.

Mr. Denison generally approved of the budget, but deprecated a too sweeping discouragement of private enterprise.

Mr. Wedderburn urged that troops should be quartered in healthy stations.

Mr. Kinnaird complained of the delay in the introduction of Indian measures.

The debate was concluded by an appeal of Mr. Bright to allow the business to proceed.

The Government of India Amendment Bill has passed through committee unaltered.

The Governor-General of India Bill has passed through committee, but has been cut down to three clauses, viz. Nos. 1, 2, and 9, Mr. Grant Duff declaring it impossible to deal with the whole bill this session.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Gilpin, said that the policy of Government relative to the Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal was unchanged.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The sum of £155,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

At the Periodical Buildings to-day for Government Bills on India, £225,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £100,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10⅞d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. receive 52 per cent. above in full.

The ships Birkby, Tangiers, and Fairbairn have arrived from Bombay,

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Cotton Market continues firm.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 5th August show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,500,000 Dec.	£250,000
Bills discounted	£20,500,000 Dec.	£875,000
Cash	£20,500,000 Inc.	£125,000

The sum of £204,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Manchester Market is firmer and there is a moderate demand. Prices are quite unaltered.

The ship Lady Macdonald has arrived from Bombay.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16TH JULY.

THE unusual liveliness of the political atmosphere having been toned down, for the time being, by the sudden prorogation of the new Parliament, the gay world of the capital has commenced a rapid exodus, taking the various railways by storm in their haste to escape from a heat which, though rejoicing the hearts of farmers and vinegrowers, is somewhat too intense for the comfort of those who are not actively interested in the progress of the crops on which, nevertheless, we all depend for the various elements of our "daily fare." The announcements of the Emperor's future policy—gradual progress, "contenting the desires of the country," but "carried out by constitutional means, and remaining within the limits of the constitution,"—though they may have created some disappointment among the more impatient spirits who would fain bring about, if they could, one of those violent overturnings which are inevitable where the parliamentary regime does not exist, but which are worse than useless where it does,—suffice to justify the expectation of the more reasonable part of the community that the Emperor would be found quite ready to accede to the desire of the nation to take the larger share in its own government, for which the elastic arrangements of the existing constitution afford ample provision. The prorogation which has cut short so much hostile declamation among the newly-elected members of the Legislative Body will give time for the ventilation of the interests now brought into question; there will be, in all probability, an active interchange of views between the Government and the leaders of the various fractions of the new Chamber; and it may be reasonably hoped that some common ground of understanding and of action will be arrived at by the time the Chamber shall be again assembled.

The splendour of the fêtes given in honour of the Viceroy have afforded congenial occupation for the Parisian mind during the past fortnight. The pressure of public business, it appears, prevented the Emperor from being present at the grant *déjeuner* at the Trianon Palace, the honours of which were done by the Empress and the little Prince; but His Majesty seemed in excellent spirits at the dinner at the Palace of St. Cloud, and conversed, with the utmost freedom, with the public men who were present, expressing his determination to satisfy the wishes of the country, as shown in the late elections, "by constitutional means." It would seem, from the reported fragments of the conversations which took place between the Emperor and his guests, that the former does not regard the time as having come for according the responsibility of Ministers; and the probability seems to be that this demand will be left in abeyance for the present; to be ultimately granted when, in the Emperor's judgment, the French people and parliament shall be ready to exert wisely a power which, if granted to them now, would simply make all government impossible in France.

The late fêtes have enabled the ladies of the great world to surpass even their usual magnificence of attire and adornment. But these brilliant stars of elegance and fashion are compelled to pay a very high price for the privilege of surpassing "the lilies" in the gaiety and variety of their garb. Princess de Metternich, whose wit, grace, ugliness, and charm have so long filled so large a niche in the Temple of Frivolity, in which so large a portion of the Parisians perform their deepest devotions, received from the unrivalled man milliner, Worth, preparatory to leaving Paris for her usual summer sojourn among the vineclad slopes of her husband's estate of Johannisberg, on "the castled Rhine," the pretty little bill of one million two hundred thousand francs, in English currency just £48,000,—a nice little sum for a lady's dresses during a single season. If distant readers care to know how such an amount can be run up in the way of finery (independent of the jewels, the lace, the gloves, boots, and other "et ceteras" of a lady's toilette,) let them learn how another great lady, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, was dressed during her recent visit to the Chateau de Mouchy, who was never seen twice in the same dress during her stay with the fair grand-daughter of the Muratist "King of Naples." Among the splendid toilettes of the Grand Duchess, take the following:—

A rich black silk dress, the trailing skirt of which was covered with black tulle, flounced with innumerable narrow flounces, each edged with Valenciennes lace; black tulle tunic, bordered with the same lace, looped up, at intervals, with tufts of pink Hortensias; black tulle bodice, with *berthe* of Valenciennes, and a tuft of Hortensia at the left side. A dress of rich coral-coloured silk, covered with white tulle, the front of the skirt trimmed with three deep flounces of Alencon lace, separated by puffings of tulle; a long coral-coloured train, also veiled with white tulle; an apron of the same rich silk, bordered at the bottom with a thick garland of shaded pink geraniums, so exquisite that each flower was a work of art.

A dress of green tulle, of the peculiar, clear, delicate tint known here as "water-green;" entirely showered over with the loveliest bunches of white and yellow acacias, with flexible stems, so that the delicate imitations of "Summer's darlings" trembled with every motion of their wearer.

An evening dress, than which a lovelier "creation" of the kind never was seen, and which set all the women who saw it wild with admiration and envy, viz. a dress of mauve tulle, the skirt trimmed with bits of marabout feathers mixed with buds of the tea-rose, suspended by their flexible stalks. A dress fit for the Queen of the Fairies; seemingly covered with flakes of snow, and studded with flowers.

The beautiful young Duchess de Mouchy generally wore dresses very simply when at home; but, in honour of her imperial guest, she came out with toilettes "equal," as the French would say, "to the occasion." One of her dresses was of thick pale blue silk, with a train-skirt; the front trimmed with Valenciennes lace; the train forming a double "panier," cut in a peculiar manner, with a point on each side, and looped up in the centre of the back.

A dress of rich white taffeta, with train-skirt, above which were three muslin tunics, trimmed with plaitings of the same, and all three looped up with black velvet bows. A sash of black velvet; the white silk bodice also veiled with white muslins, and trimmed to match the tunics. The Duchess wore this beautiful dress at a *fête champêtre* she gave in honour of her husband's nomination as Deputy; with a wreath of cornflowers in her hair, and a splendid necklace of three rows of magnificent pearls.

The dress worn by the young Duchess at the Beauvais ball—given in honour of the visit of the Emperor and Empress to the Agricultural Exhibition now being held in that ancient city—was even more splendid. Imagine a dress of white tulle, a tunic of thick, rich, reddish brown silk, fringed with flowers, and looped up at the sides with bouquets of roses; a silk bodice to match the tunic, trimmed with folds of white tulle, and a garland of leaves composed entirely of diamonds, instead of sleeves, large epaulettes, consisting only of foliage composed of diamonds; and a wreath of diamond leaves in the hair. Take it altogether, this toilette is perhaps the most elegant and novel of the innumerable "creations" of the wonderful Englishman so high in favour with the Empress Eugenie and her Court, and so cordially detested by his French rivals.

The dress in which the Duchess received the Empress, on the arrival of the imperial pair to lunch—on their way to Beauvais—was as follows:—a white silk petticoat ornamented with folds of striped white barege, bound with black velvet, and trimmed with black chenille; large Louis XV. waistcoat of striped black and white silk, with black velvet *revers*; bows of black velvet on bodice and sleeves.

White dresses trimmed with black are more fashionable than ever; white China foulards, profusely ornamented with long handsome black fringe, black velvet, is just now the *ne plus ultra* of fashionable elegance.

Princess de Metternich, who enjoys coming out, every now and then, with an eccentric toilette that she knows will set all Paris talking, and which she carries with the easy, dashing, care-for-nothing style for which she is famous, and which no one can imitate, went to Mouchy, for the imperial lunch, in a French *foulard* silk, printed all over with small bouquets in the *rococo* style seen on old Dresden China. The foulard petticoat was trimmed with plaitings of white Organdy muslin, separated by black velvet bands; a similar trimming round the skirt, which was looped up with large velvet bows; a Watteau hat trimmed with black velvet and a wreath of small flowers. The description of this costume may not seem very striking; but its effect, as worn by the Princess, was exceedingly picturesque, and its wearer looked just like one of Florian's Shepherdesses, stepped out of a picture by Boucher, or a seventeenth century fan.

While on the subject of dress, let me mention the toilette worn the other night by the wonderful little English *danseuse* who, under the name of "Miss Frederika," is turning the heads of the Parisians in the famous ballet of *Le Prophète*, which masterpiece of the great Meyerbeer has just been revived, with great splendour, at the French Opera. "Miss Frederika" dances on skates as lightly as a sylph; and wears a costume that sets off her lithe figure to great advantage, viz., a petticoat and tunic of pale blue silk, bordered with bands of Russian sable; a short *casaque* of thick white silk, cut low and square, and also trimmed with sable; a small *bonquet* of blue velvet stuck on the top of her head; and her long wavy hair, of the fashionable golden tint, rippling in a long cascade to her very small feet, which are encased in dainty maroon coloured boots. Being extremely pretty and a marvellous dancer, the English girl has become an immense favourite here; and as the Empress is curious to see her, she has just been sent for to perform before their Majesties in the private theatre of the palace.

But fairies and sylphs are being supplanted, in point of interest, by the wonderful rumours that reach us from the laboratory of an eminent French chemist who, after spending his whole fortune in visiting the gold and silver mines of Mexico, returned, not long since, to this city, and established himself in the

THE KING OF THE RISING SUN.

THE following is vouched for as the correct titles of the King of Burmah, as they form the commencement of a letter addressed by him to Sir John Lawrence in 1866 :—"His Great, glorious and most excellent Majesty, who reigns over the Kingdom of Thama Paranta, Tampadepa, and all the great Umbrella-bearing chiefs of the Eastern country, the King of the Rising Sun, Lord of the Celestial Elephant, and Master of Many White Elephants, and Great Chief of Righteousness," to the "English Ruler who governs India and all the great countries to the Eastward."

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a court martial, at Bareilly, on the 15th July, Jemadar Doollah Sing, of the 27th Punjab Native Infantry, was charged—(1) with having on the 26th May, without sufficient cause, failed to appear at a parade, and (2) with having behaved in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer, in having on the 27th May, made a statement to a regimental court of inquiry assembled to investigate the matter alleged in the first charge, in substance and to the effect following:—"I never knew there was to be a parade; on Wednesday evening, I asked and obtained leave from roll call that evening from Jemadar Shybdial ;" this statement being false, as he well knew. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service, and the sentence has been confirmed.

A NOVEL REMEDY FOR INFANTICIDE

THE *Sumsher Bahadoor* takes to heart the infanticide prevailing in Ahmedabad. The Hindoo widow, who gives birth to an illegitimate issue, either leaves it in some open place, or murders it, or gets it murdered. The Ahmedabad paper, therefore, cannot understand how Government can rest content without devising some measure to save the lives of these innocent Hindoo children. Its own suggestion is that the authorities should issue a proclamation saying that any woman who has an illegitimate issue may secretly leave it in charge of the police thanadar, who will quietly receive it, without making any inquiry, and without revealing anything about the matter. Any Government servant found revealing the secret, if he happens to know it, must be subjected to some heavy penalty. Any midwife, or any other person, bringing such offsprings under the protection of Government, may receive a certain reward—such offsprings to be brought up either in the hospital, or in the pinjrapole. The writer cites the instance of England, where so much is done to prevent infanticide.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

(Englishman.)

FROM Bonnaud's *Commercial Guide* for July, we learn that there has again been a large decrease in both the imports and exports of Calcutta as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total decrease on the imports, including specie, is no less than Rs. 1,18,23,540. The largest decrease has taken place in British piece goods, being no less than Rs. 78,54,522. Wrought metals figure for Rs. 12,20,289, whilst cotton twist and yarn, patent metals, copper, iron, beer and porter and salt all show a very large falling off. The quantity of specie imported has decreased by Rs. 1,31,723. In the exports the total decrease has been Rs. 51,85,295, of which sum rice represents Rs. 12,81,396, raw silk Rs. 8,83,941, raw cotton Rs. 9,86,754, jute Rs. 8,05,232, and linseed Rs. 9,10,774, sugar, country woollens, silk piece goods, and cotton twist and yarn also figure for large sums, and specie has fallen off to the extent of Rs. 6,41,806. In the item of mustard seed there is an increase of Rs. 6,82,673. In the actual amount of collections for the month of June there was a net increase of Rs. 3,75,097-2-6. In the amount of import tonnage there had been a decrease of 74,292 tons, representing 71 ships, of which 63 were British.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central India Times.)

THE Government of India has, we learn, visited the Officiating Chief Commissioner, but more especially the police authorities, with a most withering wig, on account of the mal-administration of the police department, which resulted in an immense increase of crime during the past year. Government denounces as puerile the pleas put forward in extenuation of this abnormal augmentation. It will not admit that the scarcity with which the country has recently been afflicted is an adequate reason for so considerable and alarming an accession of crime. It points out that this dearth did not come upon them without warning, and if they were unprepared to meet the exceptional state of things which supervened, by the adoption of the necessary precautionary measures, they could not urge as an excuse the mere fact of the occurrence of famine. Government also dwells at some length on the unenviable notoriety and great unpopularity which the department has earned by the great number (1,500) of dismissals which have taken place during the year under review. Indeed the only meed of praise bestowed on the report is the satisfaction with which Government views the financial condition of the police department, inasmuch as it has confined itself to the budget limits assigned to it.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

(Englishman.

NEWS has reached us from Bombay of a project which should cheer the hearts of the Port Canning shareholders. The success of a well known Bombay firm in getting Government to take over the Elphinstone property, has led to a plan being drawn up for reorganising the Port Canning Company, with a view eventually to a somewhat similar transfer to Government. The existing shareholders would obtain scrip to the value of Rs. 700 per share in the new company, and twenty-one lakhs of new capital would be added to carry on mercantile operations. They would at the same time be relieved from the heavy responsibility of the unpaid up calls to which they are still liable, and which at present depreciate the value of their shares. The mercantile public will remember that Mr. Schiller submitted a somewhat similar project to Government in the last cold weather. For our own part, we think that if the present company can only hold out till the state of the money market improves, they will be able ultimately to make a much better bargain than they can hope for just now. The present depreciation of Port Canning shares is due in par to the intense general depression of the market, and in part to the want of confidence which the internal dissensions of the company have occasioned. The general depression is a question of time, and many things tend to show that the tide has already turned. The internal dissensions are a question for the shareholders themselves, but they may be sure that as long such dissensions continue, they will be disabled from making as good a bargain as they might reasonably expect for their property, either with the Governme or with the public.

SIMLA.

(Indian Volunteer Gazette, Aug. 3.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the very inclement state of the weather Mrs. Edouin Bryer had a crowded house on the occasion of her benefit. Lewis' troupe, we observe, will shortly be bidding Simla farewell. They advertise that they will have only three more performances.

Lady Mayo's receptions on Tuesdays are to be discontinued for the present.

The entertainment to be given by the Maharajah of Jeypore on the 6th will be, we believe, one of the most sumptuous that Simla has known for many a year. It is understood that the arrangements for the ball and supper will be on a most lavish scale. A refreshment room has been built in proximity with the Assembly Rooms expressly for the occasion. We hear that the cost of the entertainment will be over Rs. 35,000.

We are sorry to hear that the Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell met with an accident on Saturday evening while riding home. A portion of rock happened to fall on the road close to his horse, which made a sudden movement and threw his rider. The worthy doctor was severely bruised, but we are glad to say no bones were broken, and though prevented from preaching last Sunday, he will soon be all right again.

We hear that a lady of an officer now at Simla, who had the honour of presenting to Her Majesty some years ago a beautiful oil painting of the interior of the palace at Delhi, is now engaged in making a second copy of the same for exhibition at the Grand Durbar at Agra. As the palace has been destroyed, and no other elaborate painting of the inner portion of that really handsome building at present exists, besides that in Her Majesty's possession, this second copy will be very valuable.

It is stated that Earl Mayo, who had designed making an excursion to Chini this week, has postponed his trip in consequence of cholera having broken out at Chini. Such is the report, but we think the cause was rather owing to the Maharaja of Jeypore's forthcoming ball, at which His Excellency will be present.

We believe that the Rev. Mr. R. Robinson has been appointed Head Master of the Doveton College in Calcutta. The appointment is a happy one. We hope that the institution will be able to retrieve its former good name under Mr. Robinson's management.

THE GAEKWAR.

(Guzerat Mitra.)

AFTER a sinful squandering of an amount of wealth which would be respectable for any second rate kingdom on the globe, we all know what unrighteous means the Gaekwar of Baroda has been carrying out since long to feed his extravagance—almost unparalleled in extent and viciousness. Still does he continue to ease out lakhs of rupees from his subjects in the assumed shape of loans never likely to be refunded. He lately presented an athlete with a sum of Rs. 60,000, and has now proposed to give a grand feast to hundreds of Europeans who will be invited from several parts of the presidency. He intends to set special trains running at his own expense for conveying the gentlemen to Baroda. Now these people, who claim to be of the most civilized nation, will scarcely feel any wrong to regal themselves with the richest dainties and wines at the expense of the numerous trodden-down subjects. Such circumstances as this, which so often take place at Baroda, directly encourage the barbarian to oppress upon his subjects, whereas the durbar continues to be sadly impoverished. Selfish and pernicious is the policy the English Government and their representatives have been pursuing at Baroda since a series of years.

THE "CONVERSIONS" AT RAJCOTE.

THE *Guzerat Mitra* in its summary of articles appearing in its native contemporaries has the following which we print to show what the native press says on the subject :—"The *Kattyawad Samachar* regrets that the missionary, now stationed at Rajcote, should have departed from the safe line of conduct which his predecessors had followed who, although they did not claim the affection of the people, still incurred no hatred of them. The paper does not approve of the means adopted to convert two Brahmin boys, who were not at all prepared to accept Christianity, because they had not at all arrived at that stage of knowledge as to create any faith in them in favour of that religion. Their friends and relatives, having come to know that the conversions were to be effected promptly and secretly succeeded in getting hold of the boys, whose minds they succeeded in completely changing in a very short time. One was convinced as to the greatness and, goodness of his own religion; the other was reclaimed by the sweetmeats placed at his disposal. This occurrence has led many parents to be on their alert as to their children. No missionary can be blamed if he effects conversion, provided one subjected to it is of the proper age, consents to it of his own free will, inspired by a necessary faith in the strange religion he accepts. It is a clear wrong, except under certain special circumstances, to tear any one from his natural connections, who is under-aged—even if he happens to entertain a love for the Christian religion. This is only a few degrees less criminal than the seduction of a female, which our criminal law has made punishable; only the crime is not incorporated with that law. The exertions of any missionary would be poor indeed, if he cannot thus pursue a conscientious path of duty. Let him, however, resort more to natural education than violent or unnatural conversions, which serve little beyond swelling the number of such conversions."

BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state by the writer who holds himself responsible for the letters signed "A Catholic" and "Charitas," that those letters were written for public objects; that the legatees and trustees of the will of the late Mr. Francis Fernandez are unknown to the writer; and that, such being the case, he tenders his apology for any language he may have inadvertently used that may have hurt the feelings of the legatees or trustees; his object being solely to draw public attention to what he and many others consider a public grievance.

NORTON'S PUMP WELLS.—We understand that the local Government have ordered out a few Norton's pump wells.

RAO BAHADOOR MUCKOONDRAEE MUNEERAEE assumed charge of his appointment as acting first class subordinate judge of Kaira on the 2nd inst.

CONDUCTOR W. WILD, of the Commissariat Department, has been promoted to be Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 16th September 1868, for his services in Abyssinia.

VEHAR WATER.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 52 feet 3 inches (the rainfall up to that date being 42 in 9-10ths); the height on the corresponding date of last year was 55 feet 2 in. (the rainfall being 49 in. 1-10th.)

THE MEADOW STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Manecklall Pranvullub, Motceram Mehta, Nurrootum Soonderjee, Nuthoo Bhydass, Tappidass Sunkerjee, Nurrotumdass Moolchund and Davidass Jumnadass were fined Rs. 10 each for obstructing the thoroughfare in Meadow Street.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July, informs us that the sowing of khureef was still in progress in some places. The fall of rain had proved beneficial, but more rain was required. The state of public health was good. Slight cholera was reported in Jamkhier, Shreegonda, Kopergaum, and Kurjut talookas.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Tarrachund Tribhovundass and Narrayen Mooljee to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,630, the property of Lalljee Tricumjee, who keeps a grocer's shop in Bhendy Bazaar.

COLABA COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Colaba collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July, that the fall of rain had been sufficient and the transplanting operations had been almost finished. The crops were doing moderately well. Cholera prevailed at Alibaug and Thull. Cattle disease was also reported from twelve villages of talooka Mangaum. The public health in the rest of the district had been good.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inoos Shaik Siroon was charged with cruelly ill-treating a horse on the Breach Candy road; and Curwa Baijee, the owner of the horse, with causing it to be cruelly ill-treated. The magistrate convicted the defendants. The first defendant was fined Rs. 15, or, in default of payment of the fine, to suffer fourteen days' imprisonment, and the owner was fined Rs. 50, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned for a month.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—A case was called for hearing in the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, in which Bhimjee Mooljee was the plaintiff and Ahmed Hajee Abba was defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 647-4, being the amount of a promissory note executed by defendant to plaintiff on the 13th January 1868. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff proved the claim, and the court gave a decree for him for the amount claimed with costs.

ACTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before the First Judge, a case was called on in which Moroba Balcrustnajee and Narrayen Vencoba were the plaintiffs, and Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 548, the amount of compensation agreed to be paid by the latter to the former, for 52 square yards of their ground, situated in the Girgaum road, and taken by him for municipal purposes. Neither of the parties appearing in court, the judge struck off the cause.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN B. J. BONNOR.

WE regret to announce the death in Bombay of Captain B. J. Bonnor, of the Royal Artillery. Captain Bonnor came to Bombay from Nagpore about a week ago on medical certificate, with the object of proceeding to England, and was staying at the bungalow of Mr. Andrew Hay, Malabar Hill, where he was attacked by diarrhœa and dysentery, from which he died at about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The deceased gentleman was 30 years of age. He was buried at half past 5 o'clock on Sunday evening in the Colaba cemetery, with military honours. His body was conveyed to St. John's Church, Colaba, where the Rev. Mr. Maule read the funeral service. Two or three companies of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers were under arms, and headed by the band of the regiment, formed the burial party, the band playing the Dead March till the *cortège* arrived at the cemetery.

FALL OF RAIN AT BUTCHER'S ISLAND

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

	Inches	Cents.
August 1st Sunday	0	4
" 2nd Monday	0	40
" 3rd Tuesday	0	6
" 4th Wednesday	0	2
" 5th Thursday	0	6
" 6th Friday	0	8
" 7th Saturday	0	4
Total...	0	70
Previously Registered	8	72
Grand Total...	9	43

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Marseilles.—Hon'ble Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. Milree, Dr. and Mrs. Elliott.

For Southampton.—Assistant Commissary General R. D. Ross.

For Suez.—Mr. Mellor, Br. Meredith.

SPORTING.

THE notice of May 17th 1869 is cancelled, and the Bombay Races of 1870 will be run under the Old Rules of April 1864 and the Extra and New Rules published in the Prospectus of February 1869.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT.
Hony. Secy. Western India Turf Club.
9th, August 1869.

A CASE OF FURIOUS DRIVING.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, a respectable looking Mahomedan named Abdool Mahomed Kalpan, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Goulden, before Mr. Showell, with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Peter Goulden said—I am an inspector of police. On last Saturday evening about half-past six o'clock, as I was patrolling on the Bellasis Road, I saw the defendant driving a buggy furiously and trying to pass all the carriages going in front of him. He nearly came in collision with Dr. Barton's brougham coming in the opposite direction. There was a sepoy along with me, and I told him to run after him and catch him. The sepoy ran after him shouting out "catch him." Another sepoy, posted near the Byculla Hotel, and my havildar went after him and caught him.

The magistrate severely reprimanded the defendant and fined him Rs. 50.

SERIOUS FIRE AT COLABA.

LAST night, shortly before ten o'clock, a terrific blaze burst through the roof of a godown forming one of the range near the Strangers' Home and on the opposite side of the road from the Grant Buildings. The range is nearly a hundred feet broad and the godown on fire was about that length with some thirty feet of frontage. It belongs to Messrs. Manockjee Petit, and was well filled with about 200 candies of cotton, the property of Mr. Munsookbhoy Kahandas. The place had been closed up as usual in the evening, and the origin of the fire is unknown; but at about ten the whole was ablaze. Several fire-engines were soon at the place and water was got very conveniently from the adjoining tank and kept playing on the flames. Had there been any wind their task would have been hopeless and there would have been good cause for the agitation among the Banians who showed the most tender solicitude as to the adjacent godowns; but as it was the fire was confined within the four walls of the godown on fire, and by half-past eleven there was little to do but keep the hose on the burning cotton inside. There was a fierce fire amongst it but the supply of water and engines by this time was sufficient to keep it down and prevent the adjacent godowns from catching fire. Besides the police fire-engines, we should mention the officers of the Coromandel had their deck engine brought ashore, and though small it was well managed and did good service. The fire was fairly under by about one o'clock, and the most of fire-engines were then sent off, though a force was in readiness to extinguish the fire that now and again blazed up among the cotton. The damage has been estimated at about Rs. 65,000. We believe the cotton was not insured.

POONA.

THE second of the Poona Assemblies will be held at the mess-house of the 24th Regiment on Monday evening, the 16th instant.

THE Envoys from Zanzibar, who recently arrived from Bombay, visited His Excellency the Governor at Gunnesh Khind last Saturday afternoon. A guard of honour, consisting of 70 rank and file, under a native officer, with the proportions of havildars and a regimental band, were in attendance to receive the Envoys.

THE Ball at Government House, which is expected to be the first in point of excellence this season, takes place at the new Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Thursday next, the 12th instant. The floor of the ball-room is of polished blackwood and is expected to be very slippery at this the first trial. We hope that no accident will happen. Our "dismal Dumps" speaks of danger of another slip in the masonry, but he looks so exaggeratedly woe-begone that we do not believe him.
—*Deccan Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of to-day in which it is reported I proclaimed in the Police Court that I was broker to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, & Co.

I take leave to say that I did no such thing, and that I am not broker to these gentlemen.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 9th August.

A LUCKY PASHA.

MUSTAPHA PASHA is being almost as much talked about as his brother the Viceroy of Egypt. Since by the clever diplomacy of Ismail Pasha he was deprived of the succession to the Egyptian Viceroyalty, he has passed through any number of adventures and vicissitudes. The last story about him is that he has broken the bank at Homburg, and won twelve thousand pounds. Mustapha Pasha is probably the first Cabinet Minister who has been so lucky. Nobody thinks this freak a strange one on the part of a Turkish statesman, the reason being that it is only in State papers and fulsome addresses that the fiction of Mahomedan enlightenment is treated as a reality.—*Star.*

BABY WIDOWHOOD.

THE *Kattyawad Samachar* condemns a Brahmin of Neriad who got his daughter married while she was only three years old. The bridegroom is now dead, and the child has attracted almost universal attention in her sect as a widow, and as one whom the Shastras will not permit to remarry. Her thoughtless and covetous parents have excited the disgust of their caste-fellows, who really wonder how this child cannot be offered for a remarriage, when she attains the age of a bride as prescribed in the Shastras. The example is so grossly unworthy, that all bitterly feel it—the parents not venturing even to show their faces to any. But it is also an example which, after this consequence, hardly any one would dare to repeat, unless he or she is irreclaimably avaricious or stupid.—*Gujerat Mitra.*

THE TERMS "CUSS" AND "LORRY"

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*—"The London correspondent of your paper lately alluded to the word 'cuss' as a word invented by the Americans to signify a person. I think there can be little doubt but that it is borrowed from Persian. The Persian word is 'kas,' and has precisely the same meaning and pronunciation as has the favourite word of Artemus Ward. The American term for a railway truck—'lorry'—is surely derived from the Hindee word 'lhari,' signifying a cart."

Another correspondent replies—"Allow me, with all diffidence, to correct your correspondent 'D' on the origin of these words. The term *cuss* is short for cussed party or individual; its meaning is plain; but if a classical origin is to be sought it may be found in Horace, who calls his friend Mæcenas *dulce decus meum*—my sweet cuss! Lorry, rolly, trolly are all words originated in the north of England for a thing which *rolls* along on wheels."

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock this evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 5th and 6th August.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 5th and 6th Aug.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 20	0 10
" Calcutta	9 15	1 5
" Madras	6 45	2 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE JAINS AND THEIR CITY OF TEMPLES

(Friend of India.)

OF the many religious sects in India, almost as multitudinous as the gods, few have attracted so little attention as the Jains. We know Budhism in its details and in its varieties, whether in Himalayan India, Burmah, Ceylon or China. The Parsees, numbering hardly a quarter of a million, stand out from all other religionists alike as foreigners and as the representatives of a faith older than Abraham. But the best scholars write of the Jains, their origin, their architecture, their beliefs, and their relation to other Hindoo or Budhist sects, with a timidity and a vagueness which show only too clearly how little is accurately known of them from their own records, compared with what we have learned of the Brahminical sects from their sacred books. Yet the Jains are to India much more than the Parsees. So far as our enumerations of the population of the different provinces show, there are not more than 300,000 Jains in all India. But, like the Parsees before the disasters of 1866, the Jains are the principal bankers and traders and the wealthiest capitalists of Central and Western India. Against the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoys and Cowasjee Jehangiers of the Parsee community we can place the Setts and Banias of the Jains. It was a Jain, Premchund Roychund, who was unfortunately the Overend and Gurney of Western India. But there is this difference between the Parsee and the Jain. The former treats his religious beliefs as if their object were not worth a stately ritual, a lavish architecture or a grateful generosity. The Jain has been a builder of temples, has cut out cathedrals in the rock and piled up towers and spires at his great places of pilgrimage for the last thousand years. Premchund Roychund the other day spent money at Palitana, as the Setts of Moorshedabad had done a century before, and the great teacher, Hemachandra, had induced kings to do in the twelfth century.

If even Mr. Fergusson confesses that he knows little of Jain architecture and the Jains except what he has seen at Mount Aboo and the Kutub Minar, it is high time that scholars and artists in India began to study the records and publish descriptions of the temples. We welcome the forty-five large photographs of the temples at Satrunjaya taken by Messrs. Sykes and Dwyer with an admirably condensed historical introduction by Mr. James Burgess of Bombay, as a first step towards the removal of our ignorance. The photographs on extra folio sheets have not yet reached us, but Mr. Burgess's description of the temples which they reproduce leads us to believe that the work will be as acceptable to scholars as to artists. The Jains have five great *tirthas*, or places of pilgrimage, to which the large bands of pilgrims called Sanghas may be seen slowly marching every cold season. These places are well known as Parisnath, near Calcutta; Mount Aboo, the sanitarium of Rajpootana; Chandraghiri in the Himalays; Girnar in Guzerat, and Satrunjaya in Kattiawar. The temples on Parisnath are contemptible, and are not a century old. Had the Setts continued to flourish in Bengal as their co-religionists have done in Bombay, Parisnath would doubtless have been covered with temples. As it is, the number of pilgrims, men and women well-to-do in the world, who journey from very distant spots to Parisnath, the hill which bears the name of one of the two greatest among their twenty-four gods, is considerable. Slowly and toilsomely they may be seen climbing the hill, and, having presented their offerings to the figures within the temple marching thrice round the building with low and not unmelodious chaunt.

That a sect numbering less than half a million of people all over India should send forth so many pilgrims every year to the five *tirthas*, is explained by the fact that pilgrimage is an essential part of their worship—is, indeed, the only means by which the devotee may attain to that complete annihilation, which, as distinguished from the Budhist absorption, is the result of the breath, the only soul which they seem to believe in, leaving the body. The general opinion of scholars regarding the Jains is the only one that we can hold until all their records and practices have been more carefully studied. It is that they are a branch of the Budhists who escaped the fate of the orthodox followers of Gautama in the eighth and ninth centuries, only by conforming somewhat to Brahminism and even helping to persecute the Budhists. Hence many of the Jains acknowledge Siva, and, in Mysore and other parts of Southern India they are even divided into castes. But they have never acknowledged the Vedas. Yielding for a time to Brahminical intolerance, they at first suffered along with the Hindoos from the cruel bigotry of the Mussulmans, but as that bigotry ceased they seem to have increased in numbers and to have established themselves openly as sectaries. Their best time was in the twelfth century, when their apostle Hemachandra gained over the Hindoo Kings of Guzerat, the province in which the triumphs of Budhism had been so great. From that time to this the Jains have been the wealthiest community in India, acting now as bankers, now as traders, now as receivers of stolen cattle, and of the plunder that, in centuries of comparative anarchy, attended the downfall of so many Hindoo dynasties and the ravaging of so many cities and temples. They always compounded with their conscience by lavishing a fair share of their wealth on their temples. Throughout they have clung to the sanctity of all life but the human life—they have always encouraged female infanticide. While their *yatis* or ascetics wear a thin muslin cloth over their mouth, lest they should unconsciously destroy life, and are furnished with a broom carefully to sweep their path, the laity, known as Sravaks or learners, turn aside from treading on an insect and endow hospitals for diseased animals, like the Pinjrapole of Bombay.

It would seem that, of the five great places of pilgrimage, Satrunjaya is now the most popular. Like Parisnath it is a solitary peak. It rises to a height of about two thousand feet, a little to the south of Palitana in Kattiawar. Leaving that town the visitor passes along a broad and clear road shaded by the banian tree and supplied with wells of pure water, the work of devotees. The steep ascent begins with a wide flight of steps guarded by elephants, and is marked all the way up by miniature shrines covering marble slabs on which the soles of two feet are carved, with Devanagari inscriptions. There are frequent resting-places, considered especially holy, which are associated with events in the legends of Bharata and Krishna. The Hindoos are represented by Hununan, the monkey god, and the Mussulmans by the shrine of a saint, both marking the cessation of conflicts with the Jains. From the summit the view is represented as magnificent in extent. From the town of Palitana a vast plain stretches away eastward to the Gulf of Kambay, dotted with hamlets and temples, and fairly cultivated. To the north the prospect is bounded by the granite range of Sihor. To the west towers Girnar, the holy mountain alike of Hindu, Budhist and Jain, bristling with memories of Krishna, Asoka and Hemachandra, and of many a Mussulman iconoclast. The two ridges of Satrunjaya and the valley between are covered with temples, each protected by strong gates closed at sunset, and the whole is surrounded by battlemented walls meant to beat back attack. In his *Rus Mala* Forbes declares that this city of temples might "represent one of the fancied hills of eastern romance, the inhabitants of which have been instantaneously changed into marble, but which fairy hands are ever employed upon, burning perfumes, and keeping all clean and brilliant, while fairy voices haunt the air in the voluptuous praises of the Devas." The white marble images of the twenty-four Tirthankaras, of whom the two last, Parisnath and Mahavira, the teacher of Gautama, are the most popular, peer forth from the cloistered darkness with glassy eyes which almost terrify the spectator, amid a hushed silence broken only by the flight of vast flocks of pigeons or the chattering of parroquets.

Whatever idolatry may be elsewhere, here, and in historic or rather legendary spots like Ayodha, it is putting on new splendours, as it is gradually being driven back upon its strongholds by the enlightenment which radiates out of the English cities. Many of the finest temples have been built in the present century, some within the last few years. There, sitting on a marble elephant, is Marudevi Mata, the virgin mother who shares the divine honours of her son, Rishabanatha. Wealth here supplants even the sanctity of ages, for a mere Modi, Premchund Lalachund of Ahmedabad, who in 1786 spent a fortune on a group of temples, extinguishes the memory of that Samprati Raja who was the greatest and best of the Jain princes, as Colonel Tod remarks. In the valley is the Motisah, a magnificent square filled with temples on which a Bombay Bania of that name spent five lakhs of rupees so recently as 1836. The principal image wears an embattled crown of gold. The *sanctum sanctorum* of Satrunjaya is the shrine of Adisvara, which the wars of the two Jain sects have done more to destroy than all the fanaticism of the Mussulmans. Owing to both causes there is not a building on the hill which can lay claim to a respectable antiquity. At a time when the Government of India, both at home and on the spot, has begun to show so enlightened an interest in the literature and architecture of the past, it would be well if it instructed our best scholars, or societies, to prepare monographs containing all that is known of the principal sects and religious communities of India, especially those who, like the Jains, are great capitalists and traders. Dr. Wilson's long expected work on Cast will supply scholarly materials, while there are many observers who have opportunities for describing the principal communities as they are in the present day.

HEARING A GOOD REPORT OF ONE'S OWN DEATH.

A STUPID report had found its way to this from Khundwa, to the effect that Major Pearson, Conservator of Forests N. W. P., had died suddenly. Major Pearson being a great favourite here, and having many friends in the Central Provinces, this rumour created a great deal of anxiety among them, and a gentleman having written for an authentication of it, the Major himself replied to say that he was not yet dead. Major Pearson has quite eclipsed the fame of the Emerald Islander, who when threatened by an Eastern potenate to be blown from the mouth of a gun, exclaimed that he preferred that death to any other, as he would then be able to hear a good report of his own death. The gallant Major has achieved more than this, for not only has he heard a good report of his own death, but he has also survived the same.—*Central India Times.*

EGUTPOORA.

(Catholic Examiner.)

AUGUST 5TH.—The fourth half-yearly meeting of the Egutpoora Co-operation Stores Society was held in the local reading-room on the 26th ultimo when the report and balance sheet were submitted. Under able management, rapid progress is being made in the development of the institution. Additions have been made to the building; a sodawater machine imported, capable of supplying the wants of the district, in the way of aerated water, remarkably cheap and of good quality; the general business is increasing, and the committee declare a dividend of 9 per cent. on the half-year's purchases and 2 per cent. bonus in addition to the usual guaranteed 5 per cent. per annum on capital, making 3½ per cent. for the half-year. Here is a society chiefly composed of working men who snatch an odd hour, when they may, from their leisure time to conduct the affairs of their institution at an *outstation* meeting with all the success they could wish for. While in *Bombay*, when our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* broached the question of the high rate of domestic prices, in an excellent leader a few weeks ago, all that came of it was a few letters to the editor, showing what ought to be done. We note with regret the melancholy death of Mr. Evans at Sholapoor, who was the original chairman of the Egutpoora Society and one of the chief promoters of the project.

SUIT AS TO THE DELIVERY OF GOODS FROM A SHIP.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAE BANK *vs.* J. BAKER.

AT the High Court on Saturday, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, gave judgment in the following case, the hearing of which had occupied several days.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Scoble were counsel for th plaintiffs; and the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Mre White, and Messrs. Green and Latham, appeared on the other side.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 40,000, as damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of the non-delivery of goods consigned from Hongkong to the plaintiff's bank in Bombay. The goods were consigned to one Visram Somjeebhoy, and the bills of lading were endorsed by him to the plaintiffs. They were landed in the Custom-house premises, and the greater part of such goods were destroyed by a fire which consumed the General Post-office—and which was situated next to the Custom-house—on the 1st March 1869. The defendant denied that he was liable to make good the property of the plaintiffs so destroyed. The ship was chartered by Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson, of Hongkong, and Messrs. Remington and Co., of Bombay, were appointed as agents for her.

The issues were—(1.) Whether the defendant made delivery before the fire according to the terms of the bill of lading? (2.) Whether the goods were lawfully landed by the defendant and remained in the Custom-house at the risk of the plaintiffs? (3.) Whether the plaintiffs were bound before the fire to take delivery of the goods? (4.) Whether the defendant is liable for the loss occasioned by the fire? (5.) What amount (if any) the plaintiffs are entitled to recover?

The Chief Justice said—This suit was brought by the plaintiffs, as the endorsees of five bills of lading signed by the defendant as the master of the steamship American, of certain goods shipped on board the American at Hongkong by Somjeebhoy Visram, to be delivered at the part of Bombay, "unto order, or to its assigns," for the non-delivery of a portion of the goods which were destroyed by the fire which broke out in the Post Office at Bombay on the 1st of March last. The first issue raised is, whether the defendant delivered the goods according to the bill of lading? It is the duty of the master to [illegible] contained in the bill of lading, or their assigns, and where the goods are deliverable to the shipper's order, as was the case in these bills of lading, and the bill of lading is endorsed in blank and delivered as a security for advances, the delivery must be made to the holder of the bill of lading. [*Abbott on Shipping*, 10th Ed. 247.] The argument of the Advocate General, who appeared for the defendant, that a delivery to the muccadum of Somjeebhoy Visram, who did not and could not produce the bills of lading, cannot be supported. It is quite opposed to the nature of the contract in the bill of lading and the established rules of law relating to it. Nor is it necessary, as was also argued by the Advocate General, that the defendant should have dealt with the goods in such a manner as to amount to a wrongful conversion, for by section 1 of Act 9 of 1856 the plaintiffs, as the endorsees of the bills of lading, have vested in them all rights of suit, as if the contract in the bills of lading had been made with themselves. The present suit is for a breach of the contract. But the *prima facie* obligation of a carrier to make an actual delivery to the consignee personally, may be effected by a well-established and generally well known custom and usage, and in the case of carriers by water Lord Tenderden says—"The manner of delivering the goods, and consequently the period at which the responsibility of the master and owners will cease, depend upon the custom of particular places and the usage of particular trades." In the judgment of the court in *Gatliffe vs. Bourne*, 4 *Bing*, N. C. 329, delivered by Chief Justice Tindal, it is said—"But we know of no general rule of law which governs the delivery of goods under a bill of lading, where such delivery is not expressly in accordance with the terms of the bill of lading, except that it must be a delivery according to the practice and custom usually observed in the port or place of delivery. An issue raised upon an allegation of such a mode of delivery would accommodate itself to the facts of each particular case; and would let in every species of excuse from the strict and literal compliance with the precise terms of the bill of lading which must necessarily be allowed to prevail with reference to the means and accommodation for landing goods at different places; the time of the arrival and departure of the vessel; the state of the tide and wind; interruptions from accidental causes; and all the other circumstances which belong to each particular port or place of delivery." The first question then which the court has to determine is, whether the landing of the goods at the Custom House Bunder and setting them apart (assuming that the evidence shows this to have been done) were according to the custom of the port of Bombay a delivery to the plaintiffs? It will be convenient to state the evidence of the witnesses on both sides as to the custom. Mr. Brice said—"As far as my knowledge goes the practice is that ship captains cannot land goods within 15 days of the ship arrival except with the concurrence of the consignee or under condition in the bill of lading—it is the practice for all steamers to land their goods immediately; they provide for power to do so." Mr. Parker said—"The custom of the port in the case of goods arriving by steamer from China is to allow the consignees 15 days to take delivery." Mr. Macaulay said—"Where there is no provision in the bill of lading the custom in Bombay is not to discharge till 15 days after arrival—it applies to both ships and steamers." Mr. Mackintosh said—"The custom is that after 15 days, if the consignee does not send boats alongside, the captain can land them at the consignee's risk and expense if the consignees do not send for the goods during the 15 days they must remain on board," and he made no distinction between sailing vessels and steamers. Mr. Forman said—"Before 1863 the custom was to allow the consignees of cargo a reasonable time to take delivery from the vessel—steamers as well as sailing vessels—if it was important to get the ship away quickly, the owners or agents used to discharge the cargo on their responsibility in the case of both steamers and sailing vessels. Since 1863 they have had to wait fifteen days, or land on their own responsibility. I have had more experience in sailing vessels than steamers; but my statement applies to both, unless there is a clause in the bill of lading." Chubildas Lallubhoy, the partner of Mr. Mackintosh, in examination in chief, said he agreed with Mr. Mackintosh; and on cross-examination, "I agree with Mr. Forman as to the custom since 1863." Mr. Paterson said—"The custom in the case of steamers from Europe is that 15 days are supposed to elapse before the cargo is discharged at the risk of the consignee. I am not aware of any difference in the custom between steamers and sailing vessels." Mr. De Quadros said—"If the goods are landed before 15 days are out we (Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.) retain them in charge of our muccadum at the Custom House. The practice of other houses is the same as ours. There is no difference between a steamer and a sailing vessel. We have often landed goods before the 15 days are out." Merwanjee Maneckjee, assistant of Ewart, Latham & Co., said—"Fifteen days are allowed in the case of every ship of 600 tons. I don't know of any

A NEW CAPITAL FOR RUSSIA.

THE Czar is said to be in search of a new capital. Since Moscow gave place to Petersburg for political reasons, the position of Russia in the map of the world has completely changed. She is now an Asiatic power, as Mr. Disraeli declares that England has become. On the west she has absorbed Poland, and is determined to incorporate the Polish nationality still more completely with her own. On the south the events of the Crimean War, so far from discouraging her attempts at making the Black Sea a Russian Lake and commanding Constantinople, have led her to the conviction that her purpose will best be accomplished in time by concentrating her power on a point near the Black Sea. Every year her Caucasian provinces are becoming of more importance. The railway is being pushed on by English engineers and Russian soldiers from Poti to Tiflis, and the day is not far distant when it will be extended to Bakou so as to unite the Caspian and the Black Seas. Russia will then command what she believes to be the true highway of the East, and will perfect that military base for operations as far as the Himalayas, on which General Fadeyef descants so enthusiastically in his letter from the Caucasus. The trade of the Oxus and even the Jaxartes, and the supplies for the garrisons on and between them, will no longer be forced to seek a toilsome road through the steppes to or from Orenburg, but will be attracted by steamer and railway to the fertile provinces of Southern Russia. This prospect has always been before the eyes of Russian statesmen since the check at Sebastopol, and they have felt keenly that the true centre of their expanding empire should no longer be amid the snow and icebond waters of the North, but on the fertile plains and near the sunny seas of the South. The Caspian and the Black Seas, not the Baltic shut up for a third of the year, are the true centres of Russian influence. And of late the Russian Government has been furnished with a new argument for at once finding a more appropriate capital. The revolt of the Kirghiz on the east, like the difficulties of Poland on the west, demands immediate and thorough treatment such as it cannot receive from Petersburg. What is wanted is a city which, while in rapid communication with Moscow and Petersburg, will enable the Czar to keep his hand alike on the Poles and the Don Cossaks and Kirghiz, to checkmate Austrian and Prussian influences on the General Danube, to overawe "the sick man," to attract the trade of the East and create such a commerce in the Black Sea that Europe will be forced to open the Dardanelles.

There is one city which meets all these demands, and which, it is believed, the Czar means to proclaim his southern capital. That is Kiev, on the right bank of the Dnieper, not 250 miles from the port of Odessa, only 470 south-west of Moscow and some 670 from Petersburg, while close to the line of railway which is to connect all three. Kiev was the capital of all the Russians for a century and a half. It is of Polish origin, and its history has always been identified with aggression to the south. When Rurik made Novogorod his capital, towards the end of the ninth century, he constituted Kiev the chief town of a Grand Duchy, that thence he might plunder the Greek Empire. As a politician of Novogorod said to Mr. Piazzi Smyth seven years ago, "the Russian people of themselves had been ever the most peaceable under the sun, or frost either; but when they got Varangian rulers over them, of a verity they were taught how to suck eggs; and for establishing the operation on that grandest of all eggs, Tsaragrad or Constantinople, the more southern position of Kiev, on the banks of the mighty Dnieper, flowing with a broad navigable stream straight to the south, was the most suitable that could be imagined." Kiev requires nothing in the way either of defence or of palaces to receive the Government of Russia on short notice. Its three divisions, Old Kiev on a hill to the north, the Pestchersk on a hill to the south and the Podole or new town between, are each fortified and, the whole city is enclosed within formidable entrenchments. The Pestchersk, with its arsenal and magazines, has always been considered one of the strongest fortresses in Russia. The cathedral, university, and public buildings are worthy of a great capital. The catacombs of the Petschersksoi monastery, filled with the bodies of Russian saints, attract more pilgrims than even holy Moscow. The resident population is about a hundred thousand. What with Rurik, Vladimir the Great, and the annalist Nestor, to say nothing of the traditional St. Andrew, Kiev in spite of its Polish origin is next to Moscow the most national city in Russia.

The American papers are already speculating on the removal of the capital from Petersburgh to Kiev. The Americans, themselves young and with half a continent yet to colonise, sympathise keenly with the Russians in their instinct for absorbing and annexing. The world is to be divided between the two peoples. We find [illegible] Foot as a *brooch* regularly worn by Mrs. Augustine; Friday was principally occupied by the examinations of the remainder of the evidence for the defence, the speech of Mr. Gladwin, who acted as *senior* to Mr Boldero, and the Crown lawyer's reply. Immediately upon the latter coming to a close, the court adjourned to 12 o'clock noon of to-day, when the Commissioner took his seat. Mr. Currie at once commenced the summing up of the whole of the evidence *pro* and *con*, distinctly explained the distinctions between criminal misappropriation and theft, illustrating his statements by most lucid arguments based upon decisions of judges at Home, and thoroughly convincing both the jury and his large audience that his illustrations were sound in law and logic. The jury having retired, i about three minutes re-entered the court, and through their foreman, found the prisoner *guilty* upon all three charges of criminal breach of trust. The Commissioner then passed sentence. The sentence of the court was that for the first charge he was to undergo a rigorous imprisonment for five years and be fined Rs. 3,000 for the second offence three year's rigorous imprisonment, and for the third two years' rigorous imprisonment—each sentence to take effect upon the expiry of the preceding one. Prior to the prisoner being removed, Mr. Currie censured in the severest manner the mode in which the defence had been conducted, especially drawing attention to the uncalled-for allegations made against witnesses for the prosecution. The court was crowded.—*Pioneer.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. C. GERMON, Bengal Staff Corps, and Brevet Major J. C. Farquharson, cadre 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, have been permitted to retire.

THE appointment of a Professor of English Literature and Mathematics at the Presidency College at Madras, at a salary of 1,000 rupees a month, rising to 1,200 rupees by an annual increase of Rs. 50, has been sanctioned by the India-office. The new professorship has not as yet, we believe, been filled up.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A COURT.

MR. BRIERLEY, the barrister, entered the Central Criminal Court on July 16 in a very excited state, and interfered in the middle of a case, and, addressing the Chief Justice in a most incoherent manner, insisted upon his lordship's apologising to him for ordering him to be removed from the court on the previous day.

Chief Justice Bovill asked what application he had to make to the court.

Mr. Brierley, in a violent tone, said that his lordship on the previous day had acted like another Judge Jefferies, and had caused him to be grossly ill-treated. All he wished him to do was to say that he had acted hastily. He then proceeded to ramble on in a very incoherent manner.

Chief Justice Bovill said that he could not allow the public time to be wasted in this manner and the learned gentleman must either sit down and be quiet or leave the court.

Some very large stones that had been found in Mr. Brierley's wig-box were here shown to the learned judge, who inquired of Mr. Brierley what was his object in having possession of such dangerous missiles.

Mr. Brierley said he carried them to protect himself as constant attempts were made to murder him. He was then proceeding with great violence to address the court, but the Chief Justice told him if he did not desist he should feel compelled to comit him.

Mr. Brierley then left the court.

THE WRECK OF THE ST. ABBS.

(Mauritius Almanac for 1869.)

As it is generally believed in England that certain passengers who were on board this ill-fated vessel are in captivity, the following letter from the Civil Commissioner of Seychelles to His Excellency the Governor will no doubt tend to dispel this impression:—

Government, House, Seychelles, April 16th, 1868.

Sir,—From letters lately published in the public journals in England, and from a paper read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society by Colonel Rigby, formerly Political Agent at Zanzibar, on the subject of a vessel named the St. Abbs, wrecked on Juan de Nova in 1855, it appears that a strong belief is still entertained in the existence of a large portion of the passengers and crew, who are supposed to have been saved upon the after-part of the vessel, to have drifted to Magadesho, on the east coast of Africa, and to be now in captivity among the Somalis "far in the interior."

2. As this matter has lately engrossed so much public attention that the Government has been urged, through the papers, to take some steps for the release of these supposed captives, I think it right to bring forward some arguments, based upon local experience and investigation, which induce me to think that none of the passengers and crew, beyond those who succeeded in landing on Juan de Nova, escaped; and that, although there may be white men in captivity among the Somalis, it is most improbable to suppose that they could have belonged to the ill-fated St. Abbs.

3. In the protest made by the captain on his arrival at Seychelles, (a most unsatisfactory document,) he gives the names of the individuals saved, and states that in the course of the night after these few had succeeded in reaching the shore, the major portion of the ship "disappeared," but he does not give any reason for this disappearance. It was subsequently ascertained that three men, not identified, got on to one of the smaller islets, or uncovered portions of the reef, but perished miserably for want of water.

4. After the vessel struck all discipline on board was at an end—the spirit room was broken into, and hopeless confusion prevailed. The violence of the wind and the sea was so great that no boat could live, only the fore-part of the vessel was upon the reef, and there is no doubt whatever that during the night the wrecked ship broke in two close to the foremast, and that all the after-part (about two-thirds) sank in the deep water outside the reef. The fore-part was driven along the reef to a distance of a quarter of a mile from the spot on which she struck, and the remainder was clearly seen by the men who made the salvage, and is, I am assured, still visible when the water is smooth and clear. Part of the cargo consisted of heavy machinery for two steam vessels building at Bombay, the weight of which would effectually counteract the action of the currents and keep the ship in the place where it sank. Six months after the wreck a hundred barrels of beer and porter, released by the bursting of the planks, floated out of the hull and were saved.

5. Admitting that the poop and a portion of the bulwarks had floated, it is barely credible that a mass of timber, torn away from the body of a ship by the violence of a raging sea, could have held together sufficiently to transport in safety, with no steering apparatus, a number of men, from Juan de Nova to Magadesho, a distance of over a thousand miles, under even the most favourable conditions of wind and currents. But at the season of the year when the St. Abbs was wrecked, the south-east monsoon was at its fullest vigour, and judging by what is known respecting the currents in these seas their course would not have carried the debris of a wreck in the direction of Magadesho. The south-east wind and the well-ascertained outward set of the currents at this season, would have driven it rather in the direction of the Seychelles than of the African coast. The latter course would be easy enough for a ship properly managed, as she would have the wind on her quarter, but impossible for an ungovernable mass of timber at the mercy of the wind and the waves.

6. I may mention several instances which have come within my own knowledge, all tending to prove that the direction taken by any floating mass would have been during the south-east monsoon, N. N. W. in lieu of N. N. E. Last year the Borodino, an America vessel, went on shore of Juan de Nova, at the same time of year that the wreck of the St. Abbs took place. The charts, instruments, and everything that could be landed were put on shore, but during the night, when the tide was full, she floated off and eventually came up to within a short distance of this island. She was then making so much water that the men on board were compelled to abandon her and landed upon North Island, sixteen miles distant from Mahé. Another vessel, dismasted near Cape Amber, arrived here without a rudder, under a small jury rig, driven to Seychelles by the wind and the currents. The Volante was last year burnt at sea 560 miles to the south of the Seychelles. The crew escaped and made this port in the ship's boats without any difficulty, running before the wind all the way. The vessel blew up soon after the boats left, and portions of her cargo, a large iron tank and a barrel full of boots were stranded upon Silhouette Island, the most westward of the Seychelles group, a short time afterwards. All these facts tend distinctly to prove that, if a broken portion of the St. Abbs really floated off (a most unlikely occurrence,) it would, according to all recognised theories, have drifted in the direction of the Seychelles rather than in that of Magadesho.

7. There is no reason to doubt that many articles forming part of the cargo of the St. Abbs were brought to Zanzibar, but the above arguments are greatly against the possibility of their having been in the first instance, obtained from Magadesho. Arab vessels are constantly trading in the vicinity of the Comoro Islands and on the coasts of Madagascar, and the articles in question were, in all likelihood, picked up south of Zanzibar, and either taken there direct, or further on to Magadesho, from whence they were eventually brought down to Zanzibar. This could not have happened during the continuance of the south-east monsoon, as no Arab vessel would attempt to come south at that season, the wind being directly contrary.

8. It is also notorious that it is extremely difficult to arrive at any thing approaching to the truth with respect to occurrences on the east coast of Africa. Dr. Livingstone's death was reported, in official despatches, with a number of minute details and exact particulars, to all appearance saturated with truth; the advent of the "Mafiles," the attack, the fight, the number killed by Dr. Livingstone, and even the surgical appearance of the wound received by the "martyr traveller," were all most faithfully described; all which details we are now informed are entire fabrications. Arab reports should always be received with the greatest caution, especially with regard to the supposed captives "far in the interior," for although Magadesho belongs to our ally, the Sultan of Zanzibar, no information respecting either the captives or the wreck has ever been obtained from him.

9. Considerable stress is laid on the fact that some letters, in English character, were cut upon a hide brought to Zanzibar from the mainland, but it has been found impossible to trace the origin of thi hide, and the purchasers of it are not at all prepared to state that it did not come from Aden. Such being the case, it can hardly be accepted as evidence of the existence of white captives "far in the interior," and it is to be regretted that hopes should have been raised in the minds of the relatives and friends of those wrecked in the St. Abbs on such very slight grounds.

10. The large portion of the vessel still remaining in the deep water, just outside the reef upon which she struck, the extreme improbability of any portion which may have become detached from the ship having retained sufficient floating power to have been the means of saving a number of lives in the very heavy weather which prevailed at the time, and the arguments put forward above with respect to the direction taken by any ungovernable mass at the mercy of the winds and currents, cannot, I think, but lead to the conclusion that none of the unfortunate people who were left upon the St. Abbs at the time that the after-part "disappeared," are still in existence, and that the white captives, if actualities, must have belonged to some other unfortunate vessel wrecked upon the Somali coast.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) SWINBURNE WARD.

THE GREAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE *New York* papers of the 1st July publish the following despatch:—"San Francisco, Tuesday, June 29.—Successful experiments have been made in this city with a working model of an aerial navigation machine. It not only ascended into the air, but was propelled in any required direction by the machinery, and it has the capacity for carrying eight or ten persons, being constructed for the purpose of making trips to New York. The inventor is confident that the trip can be made in twenty-four hours."

THE CRY OF AN IRISH PEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—As I am an unfortunate Irish peer without a vote allow me to state through your columns that I entirely concur in the amendments of the Duke of Cleveland and Lord Stanhope. As I have about 32,000 Roman Catholics living on my property and only about half-a-dozen Protestants, and have had occasion to give land for Roman Catholic religious buildings, I am, perhaps, not unqualified to hold an opinion on this subject. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DILLON.

Travellers' Club, July 14.

TITLES.

A STORY is told of an Irish gentleman, to whom George the Fourth once wrote that he intended to make him a baronet. "If," replied the Irishman, "I have committed a crime, let me bear the punishment myself: as my unborn children are innocent, I beg that the sentence may be commuted to knighthood." Mr. Pitt told another Irishman, who wanted an invitation for his wife and himself to a Court dinner, that his services had not entitled him to this favour, but that, if he liked, he might have an Irish peerage. These legends pretty accurately exemplify the small value which is attached by the Anglo-Saxon race to empty titles. A title, with us, means a seat in one branch of the Legislature, and the possession of a great estate. On no one does a small shopkeeper look with more pitying contempt than on a pauper Irish Lord. Although, fairly considered, it is his misfortune that he has inherited a titular rank which gives him no legislative functions, and that he has not inherited either land or money, he is regarded, to say the least, as a pretender on a par with the Italian Marquis who teaches singing, or the long-haired German Baron who plays the flute at evening parties. Although we are making rapid strides towards Democracy, yet a peer of the realm, or the untitled bearer of some great historical name, inspires a prejudice in his favour which is only overcome by a long series of follies. A new peer, although he may be the son of a barber, becomes the political descendant of the Barons of English history. His immediate origin is forgotten, and, by a social fiction, he is not only considered noble himself, but of noble birth. In our colonies, where there are neither hereditary upper houses nor great landed estates, it would be useless, even if public opinion were in favour of such a course, to attempt to establish an hereditary aristocracy. It has, however, been thought advisable to enable Her Majesty to grant to eminent men in our dependencies some recognition of favour and esteem, and the Order of St. Michael and St. George which otherwise would have been disestablished on the cessation of our Protectorate of the Ionian Islands, has been made applicable for this purpose. This decoration, which until now could only be bestowed upon natives of the Ionian Islands and of Malta, and on those of our subjects who hold high and confidential situations in the Mediterranean," has been thrown open to all Her Majesty's colonial subjects, and to those who are officially connected with the administration of our dependencies. Sir Dronicio Flambuariari, Sir Demetrius Valsamachi, and the other Knights of Ionia, will, consequently, soon find themselves the colleagues of statesmen of greater importance in the world than they are. England is perhaps the only country where an order implies on the part of its wearer some individual merit. Decorations have been lavished by continental Rulers with such reckless profusion, and upon such trivial grounds that abroad they are little more than an ornamental appendage to the button-hole, like the flower which is worn by our dandies. The gentlemen who possesses the greatest number of these official toys is, we believe, an American dentist residing in Paris. A Sicilian Duke recently died who used to boast that he possessed an order of every country in the universe, with the exception of England. The mode by which this worthy noble man obtained them was a simple one. He caused a book to be written upon the antiquities of his native island, and, having affixed his name to the title-page, he sent a presentation copy to every Sovereign who figured in the *Almanach de Gotha*. The present was in every case acknowledged by the transmission of a decoration. In a continental salon the undecorated are the exception. Speculators in Government loans, railroad contractors, courtiers, and political adventurers vie with each other in the number of stars and crosses which they wear upon their manly breasts. As a shepherd marks his sheep with a streak of red paint, the Emperor of the French has marked his adherents with the red badge of the Legion of Honour. The depreciation of this sort of tinsel currency has been avoided by us because there has been no over issue. Our orders of knighthood are few in number, and, as a general rule, they have been bestowed with wise economy and for substantial reasons. The Garter, the Thistle, and the St. Patrick have been confined to the Peerage, and, consequently, though possibly Peers may know or care which nobleman wears a blue ribbon, which a green ribbon, and which no ribbon at all, the public trouble itself little about the matter. The ancient Orders of the Bath, the new Order of the Star of India and of the Victoria Cross, have, with some few glaring exceptions in cases of the Bath, been bestowed upon persons who have honourably distinguished themselves. We are able, therefore, to offer to the eminent men in our colonies a distinction which has a social value, and which will serve as a bond of union between them and the centre of Empire. —*Daily News.*

PRIZE BABY SHOW.

(*Daily News*, July 13.)

A DIVERSION from the competitious at Wimbledon and Lord's was attempted by an Exhibition of Babies at the North Woolwich Gardens yesterday. It has been found a labour of considerable difficulty to popularise baby shows in England; and if we were not half converted by what we saw yesterday, we should be disposed notwithstanding the strong expressions in favour of absolute free trade uttered on a recent occasion, to advocate a prohibitory policy on the American "notion" of exhibiting humanity in long clothes. It rather suggests the custom of "baby-farming," and tends to the expansion of Miss Topsy's idea, that she was "raised" and "growed," without being born. We had, therefore, an *à priori* objection to such exhibitions, on the ground that they were materialistic. We could also fancy the horror of a Malthusian economist at finding that a first-class prize of £10 was to be awarded for "the most healthy and finest triplets under 12 months." We confess to so much ignorance on the subject that the meaning of the word "triplet" in this connection was only suggested to us by observing that, in the second class, a prize of £5 was to be given "for the most healthy and beautiful 'twins' under 12 months." Had the editing of the programme or catalogue been entrusted to our care we should be disposed to observe the unity of language, and to say "doublets" instead of "twins." But, oh shades of Malthus and James Mill! what is the world coming to when the mothers of England are provoked to the production of "triplets" and "doublets" by prizes of £10 and £5? If we are obliged, under the pressure of an overplus of population, to send out of our fulness to the colonies, it is essentially a rule of three question what the state of England will be if the propagation of triplets should ever become common. If it is difficult to find a place at Nature's table in England as it is, it will be threefold more difficult under the forcing system. And then, when we thought that the great Roman poet had a special place in Hades which was filled by the *infantum ungultes*, it seemed a national crime, worthy of the severest punishment, to encourage by prizes the multiplication of babies. It was some consolation, however, to find that there is but one example of triplets—and they have not arrived at the show yet—and but four of doublets. In the four other classes the prizes are for the respectable and economical number one, viz., £10 and a silver cup for the most beautiful and healthy boy, under 12 months, with £3 and £2 for 2nd and 3rd prizes; £10 and a silver cup for the most healthy and beautiful girl under 12 months; £5 for the finest or heaviest child under 6 months, and £2 for a second prize; £5 for the finest or heaviest child under 12 months, and £2 for a second prize. There are also three prizes for the neatest and prettiest cradle or bassinet. It would be idle to insinuate that baby shows could never be popular amongst the mothers of babies in face of the fact that there were 2,500 applicants for 300 entries, the space allocated for the exhibition not being capable of conveniently accommodating a larger number than 300. The Baby Show was not the indelicate affair we had imagined, although it suggested to the indelicate and to the gross observations which were more natural than refined. The babies were, as a rule, strong and healthy. Such of them as were awake had the smile of innocence, and those who were asleep had "the heedless peace" that the sleep of innocents only indicates. If "the child is father of the man," and the 300 babies exhibited yesterday be a fair specimen of the infantile produce of England, she is still destined to be the mother of fair women and brave men. The prizes will be awarded on Thursday, and as they are but few in number compared to the entries, we should suggest to the judges an expeditious retreat if they wish to avoid the anger of hundreds of disappointed mothers.

(*Ibid*, July 14.)

When the speculative Barnum determined to hold a Baby Show in New York, he caused himself to be arrested for kissing a mother. His defence, when he was brought before a magistrate for this offence against good morals, was that he had been searching high and low for beautiful babies, and that at last he had found one so exquisite that, carried away by a feeling of respectful admiration, he had kissed the mother for the sake of her infant. Mr. Barnum was fined one dollar, and an account of the trial appeared in every newspaper in the land. The speculation proved a successful one, the Show went on for several days, and during that time the part of Broadway in which "Barnum's Museum" is situated was almost blocked up by the carriages of those who were eager to see the infant whose charms were so wonderful that the heart of the great Barnum had been vanquished, and he had forgotten the citizen in the man. When the exhibition came to an end Mr. Barnum explained to his gulled but admiring fellow-citizens how, by the expenditure of one dollar, he had realised several thousands. We recommend this story to those who intend to follow the example of the impressario of the Exhibition of Babies at the North Woolwich Gardens, for we hardly think that, on their own single merits, such exhibitions are likely to be remunerative. Mothers always consider their own babies to be angels, but this delusion is rarely shared in by others. We know of few greater social inflictions than being obliged to admire the baby which is brought in for inspection by its adoring mother, and are inclined to agree with the old bachelor who said that he loved all babies, but especially when they cried, as then there was some chance of their being speedily removed. Artemus Ward used to say in his lecture, "I like little girls—I like big girls too."

GOING TO THE DOGS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

HAS the road down to ruin been levelled and macadamized of late years, or is it one that people love to travel in caravans, and are we in the middle of an exodus? Is self-perdition a moral epidemic like the dance of death of the middle ages, or a modern revival? Perhaps the station as well as the numbers of those who have lately given themselves unhappy despatch with all the circumstances of excessive publicity mark no exceptional phenomenon. It is natural enough that in a sunless summer, when grey clouds cast dismal shadows on spirits blighted by eastern winds, we should be ready to see things *en noir*. Or it may be that chroniclers of our social follies have multiplied more than the subjects who point their morals and exercise their pens. All this may be, but we fear that the dismal signs of the times really mark a new and unpleasant phase in our social progress, and that ruin, like many other things, is getting very much easier to come by. No doubt human nature is at bottom neither better nor worse than it used to be. It is always thick set with latent seeds of vice, folly, and feebleness that favourable conditions will warm into life. Left to themselves, weeds enough will grow in all conscience, but they come up faster and thicker under the interested labour of those who find a profit in the cultivation. The sign seems hardly to be mistaken, when the number multiplies of those who have learned to seek the true philosopher's stone in the follies of their fellows; when emulous *entrepreneurs* vie with each other in offering fresh facilities for the dissipation they popularize; when trades that used to be held scandalous, if not infamous, rechristen themselves by euphonious names; and when tradesmen who are fashionable, if not respectable, swell their profits by means that would bring them within reach of a criminal court of equity, did such tribunal exist.

It is true that in former days society, in the narrower sense of the word, was more lenient for itself, but on the other hand ruin had not been brought within reach of the million. The world had one sort of tolerance for the brilliant habitués of White's, Crockford's, or Frascati's, and another for the shady patrons of the dens in the Palais Royal or the purlieus of the Haymarket. Fox might sit up to the ankles in cards for two nights and a day, or walk home from a sublime effort of oratory, to find an execution in his house and his porter cashiered for a bailiff. Blucher the unconquerable might desperately bully his ill fortune night after night under the eyes of all Europe, while he controlled the military chest, and thereby, like the winner of a race who has voluntarily weighted himself, the one and the other might rather add to his reputation. We question if rumours of gaming orgies would recommend Mr. Disraeli to the confidence of his party, or whether General von Falkenstein would have been suffered to follow up his occupation of Frankfort by sitting down before M. Blanc's lines at Hesse Homburg. Fashion in those days was jealous of its birthright, and high-soaring spirits in mediocrity of station were for the most part discouraged, and bound down to prudence by circumstances. Perforce they contented themselves with admiring instead of aping, for without a voucher to pass them into more exclusive circles they were warned off the pleasant strip of the paths that led to the dogs. The beginnings of gambling, as we have said, were made hard to them. Refused a seat at the aristocratic tables where the play was fair and deep, they naturally took fright at the villanous professionals they found where it was foul and shallow. Steam had not yet brought Newmarket to Albert-gate, nor had electricity exterminated the race of carrier pigeons. If a modest speculator had struggled down somehow to the heath, he would have found himself a very minor one among tattoos, who did not think him worth the trouble of swallowing. As for putting your half-crown or half-sovereign upon a race, you might as well nowadays send your broker a penny postage stamp to be invested in Consols for the rise. Then if the turf and the tables, two of the broadest roads to the dogs, were engrossed by the aristocracy of rank, the parallel one that lies through Capel Court was occupied by the aristocracy of Mammon. Every now and then, indeed, a would-be Rothschild stooped on the scene with large orders, and left it with plunder, or dropped with scorched wings, as the case might be. But there was not then, as now, the perpetual swarm of hungry midges buzzing over Spanish and South American stocks or foreign gold mines. Nor in those days were we fully alive to the legitimate elasticity of credit, and, unless a man had solid means or tangible expectations, he found it no easy matter to plunge himself over head and ears in debt. Of course, even then, individuals of exceptional intelligence or extravagant ill luck managed to puzzle out a path of their own to the dogs through all the difficulties their fate had thrown in the way. But the mass of men lost courage at the start, or else were arrested before they had travelled very far.

Now we have changed all that, and whatever his personal modesty, no one need despair of ruining himself, horse and foot, on the shortest notice. As guides in Switzerland swarm up like ants by the base of some new pass or mountain, so the trade of pander to our meaner instincts, having been proved a lucrative one, is already over mobbed in its endless branches. No sooner have you made your début in life, and been seen to cast one oblique glance downward, than your services are accompanied with eager rivalry [illegible] for the honour of giving [illegible] Whether your station entitles you to adorn a peer's robes, or constrains you to fret in a suit of ready-made garments from Lazarus; whether you have a rent-roll of tens of thousands, or merely the furtive run of your master's till, it is but a question of time and pace. The sole difference is that in the former case you will be worth while going some way to fetch you from your state of incipient and comparative purity, and enlighten your relative innocence, while in the other you must pay the penalty of your humbler lot, and in a slight measure help yourself. Starting on your way to the dogs, the first thing obviously to be done is to fill your purse, so let us turn to your bankers. One may judge best of the increased demand for money by the growing offers to supply it, and by the changes in the way of conducting the trade. The usurer of the old school, who sat in his den like Quentin Matsy's miser, fingering his money bags and waiting as a bloated spider for flies, is gone out of date. Like his compeer, the old-fashioned banker, we suspect that, although he imposed inordinate terms for immediate assistance, he generally made his advances on approved, if deferred, security, and only in rare cases speculated in sheer speculation. Now you read long columns of advertisements, where anonymous Peabodies offer what aid you please on your personal security. When you subtract those bricked-lived establishments whose business begins and ends with levying the fees for preliminary inquiries, you must still leave a large residuum where money does pass, mainly on a bare promise to pay collaterally secured on a daily wage. It is pretty evident what must be the rate of insurance in order to secure the lender on an average number of transactions like these but in fine it is no less clear you may get your money, and the exorbitancy of the terms is but so much grease to your downward heels. We fancy the usurer who is the Cock of discounting and caters for a monster mob of exchequerists, has an easier time of it, on the whole, than his high-classed brother who travels with a select party of young noblemen and gentlemen. The man of the people picks up his profits in an infinity of small sums, and it is but seldom that the client, who was a pauper to begin with, can or will dispute them when actually driven to the wall. But those aristocrats are never to be trusted. Even when you have interested yourself in them from their early boyhood, giving yourself the pains of going down to look for them at the playing fields at Eton, presenting yourself as the good genius of illimitable tips to be exchanged for nothing more than a few pen-scratches in a boy's big scrambling hand, even then ingratitude may demand its whole cake again, while confessing to having devoured some of the crumbs. One can figure a Napoleon of the bill fraternity, conceiving all means good to his end, and going to it absolutely impervious to the sufferings of others. But knowing that fortunately hard-hammered natures like this must be rare, one wonders whether, generally speaking, those men attain to a double individuality who live by ruin, whose business grows brisk by suffering, and who levy their luxuries on other people's necessaries. A usurer in easy circumstances, sipping his claret after a day spent in setting twigs and lime for youths taking flight full of hope from the paternal nest, reminds one of the Mannings sitting down to a quiet little dinner over the buried corpse of their victim. Possibly he starts by arguing himself a predestined agent of necessary evil, and in time is rewarded for the spirit of chastened resignation in which he settled to his work by finding it grow into a positive joy. To turn in another direction, the authorities of the day threaten a heavy blow to free trade in vice by their descent on the smaller betting establishments. That it will result in anything worse than a passing discouragement to them, no sane man believes, and the subject has been so much discussed lately that we need not pause on it. Then we pass to the increasing facilities our tradesmen offer to impecunious customers. It is obvious that the stand made by those who pay in ready money against being mulcted for the admirers of long credit, must swell the charges of the shops who hold by the old system in diminishing their custom. The prudent withdraw themselves; those whose half-yearly cash, safe as Bank dividends, was the reserved fund which recouped the spirited proprietor for his losses. It is clear when the payments of nearly all who remain to him are problematical that if he hopes to continue high profits his charges must be enormous, while he must recruit his *clientèle* by the seductive offer of remote paydays. Recent reports in the Bankruptcy Court show the extent to which this system is being pushed by firms whose names are familiar as household words in the ear of fashion. Then on the turf we have endless petty meetings—steeplechases and flat races—whose costless handicaps and selling races bring it within the compass of every hawbuck's and counter skipper's ambition to share a screw. There are pigeon matches thrown open to all the clubs and both the services at which speech is literally of gold, if not of paper. There are matches in cricket and boating, in billiards and rackets, that foster speculation at least as much as skill. There is the Stock Exchange for those that like it, and in better times than this a regular daily supply of new shares to be gambled in. Surely, no one can say that our follies have escaped the democratizing tendencies of the age, or that ruin is not being made easy for all of us.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½ lb., ¼ lb., and ⅛ lb. tin-lined packets, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

PRUSSIA AND HUNGARY.

THE Paris papers have produced the rumour of a secret treaty concluded between Hungary and Prussia, in which Hungary is pledged in the case of a Franco-Prussia conflict to prevent Austria from joining the war by interior agitation. On the other hand, if a revolution declared itself in Hungary, Prussia is to furnish the insurgents with what money and assistance they may require. Prince Charles of Roumania could in such a case be chosen King of Hungary and Roumania. Russia would be compensated by the annexation of Maldavia to the Empire. We do not contradict this rumour in which, however, we have little faith. If the powers above mentioned have entered into such a treaty, or come to such an understanding, who has divulged the secret? Hungary is at present apparently on very amicable terms with Austria, and the disclosure of such a plot as we have discribed would be very injurious to Prussia as well as to Hungary. It is fortunate, therefore, that as a furnisher of news the Parisian press is of little weight in Europe. Our French contemporaries are consummate masters in the art of producing what they call *canards*, and perhaps for this reason, as much as for any other, they have fallen into discredit among English readers.—*Daily News.*

"YOURS, &c."

WE should like to know what people of education mean by signing a letter "Yours, &c." It may be difficult at times to determine with what form of civility to conclude a letter, and many people rebel against writing themselves "Your obedient servant," when they feel anything but obedient and scorn the notion of being an humble servant. But whatever be the difficulty of finding an appropriate method of winding up a letter, surely it is not avoided by the vulgar and lazy expedient of "Yours, &c." What does this formula mean? It means, "I ought to end my letter with some civility, but I do not know how to define my relation to you, and I do not care to show you my consideration by making the usual obeisance. I am *yours, &c.*—which means anything you like perhaps you would not like to see the adverb by which if I expressed my real feeling, I should indicate the degree in which I am yours—it may be yours obediently, respectfully, faithfully—or it may be the reverse. What does it matter? It is only a compliment, and I do not care what you think." If people mean to go through a ceremony, they ought to go through it properly—not lapse into an &c., which really means that they are blockheads, and do not know what to say. We do not advocate excess of compliments in the epistolary style. We have no objection to see a man sign his name without any formality whatever. We object to *et cætera* as an impertinence and a stupidity.—*Daily News.*

"BLIND" BEGGARS.

MANY strange stories are told of the wealth accumulated by blind beggars, and Paris seems to be their paradise. It is a thriving trade this blindness, and two pretty stories have just now turned up together. One is of a pretended blind man, who has found out a new method of picking pockets. He walks the streets with the sad up-turned visage of a blind man till he comes to a crowded crossing, where he gives every token of being afraid to cross. He appeals to the passengers to take pity on him and help him in his difficulty. Some charitable creature takes his arm and leads him across. He is thanked by the poor blind man; he goes on his way feeling that he has done a kind deed; and the next time he puts his hand into his pocket for his watch he finds that it is gone. The other story is of a really blind man, who is always to be found ensconced in a gateway on the Boulevard Sebastopol, nearly opposite the Square des Arts-et-Metiers. A certain Parisian often passed that way, and was in the habit of giving him a penny—a two-centime piece; but the other day by mistake he dropt into the poor fellow's hat a double louis of 40 francs. Some time afterwards he discovered his mistake, and off he ran to the Boulevard Sebastopol to get back his money. No beggar was there, but in his place a cripple. "Where is the blind man?" said the benevolent man. "Do you mean Monsieur Benjamin?" replied the cripple. "He has just gone to his house to breakfast." "Is it far?". "Only a couple of steps in the Rue du Petit Carreau." Away went the inquirer to the address indicated, which he soon found. "Monsieur Benjamin here?" he says to the concierge. "All right: second floor; door to the right," was the answer. He mounted the stairs, rang at the door. A nicely dressed servant came to open it. "Monsieur Benjamin in?" "Yes, sir;" our friend is shown into an elegant ante-room, through which one could see into a dining-room where there was a table admirably appointed, with fine white linen, crystal, and silver. It seemed as if there must be an error; but there was little time to consider; the maid came quickly to say that Monsieur Benjamin would be glad to see his visitor, and at the same instant she opened the door of an apartment furnished in Turkish fashion, in which the blind man, smiling, was seen seated on a divan. "You wished to speak to me," he said. "Yes, indeed, sir," replied our friend, rather embarrassed—"I am very sorry to trouble you—but the fact is—I believe—I rather think—that in passing along the Boulevard Sebastopol this morning—I gave you by mistake two louis for two sous." The blind man said, with the utmost coolness, "That is quite possible—I haven't looked at the cash yet; and if there is a mistake, nothing is easier than to rectify it." He rang a bell, which was answered by the maid. "Ask M. Earnest," he said, "if in the receipts of this morning he has found a piece of 40 francs." The piece was there, the maid fetched it, and [illegible] presented it on a Chinese lac to his visitor. The visitor pounced upon his coin, and without more ado proceeded to take leave. "Pardon, sir," said the blind man; "you forget something—there are two sous to return me."—*Daily News.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LONDON.

997 Maggie Lauder, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

943 Ann Milicent, Nash—Bates & Co.
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Stenhouse & Co.
1224 Hartfell, Courtney—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1000 Nora Graeme, Taylor—E. Bates & Co.
1185 The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.
1584 Wimbledon, Hunter—Coupland & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

407 Colonel Fytche, Boyd—Merwanjee Nussewanjee.
758 Onward, Hewitt—W. Nicol & Co.
527 Thomas Mitchell, Simpson—R. Steuart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

830 Baldovan, Watt—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1263 Bennington, Stover—Farnham & Co.
827 Fez Rabany, Profumo—J. H. Jumal.
1341 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PENANG.

1348 Knighton, Riddell—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

139 Beatrice, Nacoda—Hirjeebhoy Jumal.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1473 Krishna (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2200 Neera (s), Hanscom—B.